

SALUTATORY.

The appearance of a new paper in the county will be looked upon by some, perhaps, with surprise and disapproval, and may be considered a risky undertaking. By others, we trust, it will receive a cordial welcome, and at once be counted among the established institutions of the day. The cause which stimulated the *Monitor* into existence—as is known to many—was the sudden disappearance of the *Standard*. This would leave Orleans county, which has a population of over 20,000—with but one local paper, and the whole southern portion without any. The people of Barton, more particularly those who paid out their money to establish a paper here six years ago, felt that it was not just right to have it taken away so soon; and naturally enough, not only Barton, but all the towns surrounding, want a paper printed a little nearer home; and then again, the people all over the county like a variety; and they seem to be united in the opinion that they can give two papers a good support now, as well as they have in years that are gone. If two are too many now—and some are of that opinion—why was it not ten years ago? Has the population decreased? do the people read less? do they think less of home institutions? We do not believe in planting a newspaper office in every man's door-yard. Nor do we think this county is just now going to be at all overrun in this respect. We admit, that if one paper could be so located that it could accommodate, and so managed that that it could please the whole county, it would be, as printers sometimes express themselves, "a fat take," and that whoever could make the profits of such an enterprise, would be likely to "wax" much and "wane" little. But at present this does not seem to be quite possible. While we expect to find some in the county that do not want the *Express*, we also know very well that we shall find a few that will not want the *Monitor*. This has always been the case between the *Standard* and *Express*, and if we must judge the future by the past, it will be so henceforth.

Mr. Earle, whose name has been so familiar to the people of the county for seventeen long years, has left us and gone to a new field of labor; the *Standard* has been transferred to other hands, and to another locality; and in the mean time—"if you will allow the expression"—a *Standard* office devils come to the rescue and holds out the *Monitor*.

In this, we were at first, a little timorous, but the generosity of the citizens of this town, in giving us such financial aid as to place us upon a firm footing; and the liberality with which the people have already subscribed, elsewhere, leads us to believe that if we can give them a paper that shall be satisfactory, we need no longer have any doubts of its success.

To those who have so cheerfully encouraged us by their subscriptions and their kind wishes, we would render our sincere thanks; and in return we promise to do everything that in our power lies to give them a first-rate paper.

We go into this enterprise with no ill-will or hard feelings towards the publishers of any other paper, and trust none of our brothers will lay up any very hard feelings against us. Towards both Mr. Camp and Mr. Cummings we have ever been friendly; and we trust none of us shall be so worldly in our affairs as to let any circumstance diminish that friendship. With Dr. Hoskins, and the Hon. E. A. Stewart we have not the pleasure of an acquaintance, but as public report places them among the best men of the county, we see no reason why we cannot sail peacefully along together, like Brien O'Leary, "his wife, and his wife's mother."

Charles Sumner thinks that four years is enough for any President to hold office, and has offered a resolution amending the constitution so as to limit him to one term. He evidently thinks, "that for ways that are dark, and for tricks that are vain," the President and his friends ought to be pretty well versed in that time, and that it is best to give as many a chance as possible. Would it not be a good plan to make a law preventing any senator from holding office more than twenty years.

New Yorkers say this has been the coldest winter, so far, known for many years. Last winter was uncommonly cool—"coldest ever known by the oldest inhabitants"—and so was the one before. Next winter will, we presume, be tuffer than ever. If each succeeding one is more chill than any of its predecessors, what will the inhabitants of this region do to keep warm six thousand years from now?

C. C. Bowen, charged, convicted and sentenced for bigamy, at Washington, and pardoned by the President, has found his way into the South Carolina legislature, where he has lately been howling for reformation and the impeachment of Scott, the Governor of that state. But we are glad to know that the Governor is not to be impeached by such a scallawag as he.

His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke, Alexis, opened his heart and purse to the amount of \$1,500 towards alleviating the suffering poor of Boston, and \$5,000 to New York for the same purpose.

The continued vociferation of Mrs. Cady Stanton, Ben. Butler and other strong minded females for suffrage, is again becoming disgusting to the more temperate and sober-minded of the sex. A petition has lately been presented to congress, signed by 4,000 women protesting against female suffrage.

The New Hampshire Republicans held their convention at Concord last Wednesday, and nominated Ezekiel A. Straw, for Governor. The committee on resolutions reported among others, the following resolution.

Resolved, That President Grant, by the wisdom, prudence, skill, honesty, sagacity and abundant success with which he has administered the affairs of the nation as its executive head, has fully justified the confidence reposed in his integrity and ability as a statesman by the Republicans, and richly merits a re-nomination and re-election at their hands, and we confidently propose him as the Republican standard-bearer in the Presidential campaign of 1872.

There seems to be some uneasiness manifested in Washington at the unfriendly attitude of the haughty Spaniards toward the United States, which seems to have been inspired by the officers of the Spanish navy, who are anxious to show some of their big guns and fine war tugs, and win back some of their lost laurels. Mr. Roberts, the Spanish Minister who is a gentleman, and friendly to this country, it is reported has been recalled to be succeeded by a naval fire-eater and bull-fighter.

Two more "trunk mysteries," similar to the New York tragedy, have lately come to light—one at Quebec and one at Cincinnati.

We have this week sent our paper to all in the county whose names we have been able to obtain; to many who are not subscribers. Take it home and look it over. You need not be to the trouble to return this number. It is free. We shall also send you our next paper, which you will please return, unless you wish to have it continued longer at the rate of two dollars per year.

In doing this, we wish to have it distinctly understood that it is not an attempt to force the paper upon any who do not want it. We wish to have every man see it, and subscribe if he wants to, but we have not the time, nor can we be to the expense of sending an agent to see every man in the county. We therefore make this signal to you—of sending you the two first numbers—and if you take the second one from the office, we shall consider it as a signal from you, to put your names upon our book as regular subscribers. We should not be at all angry if we got five hundred signals. Nor should we scowl if we did not get any, for we have already nearly one thousand *bonafide* subscribers.

To any person who will send us his name, we will send the *Monitor* free for three weeks, provided that at the end of that time he shall send back the third number if he then wishes it discontinued.

Late dispatches from Mexico are to the effect that, instead of the revolution being practically at an end, anarchy continues, complications increase, and the government must quickly succumb, and all is discord.

Women's rights have so far progressed in Spain, that the gentler sex is now permitted to take part in bull-fights. Three bulls were lately slain by "two valiant young women,"—at least so says the Spanish papers.

The slave-trade, it is reported, is still conducted in Morocco, and a resident of Tangier, in that country, writes that African children are exposed for sale every market day in connection with the traffic in cattle and agricultural produce.

At a concert in Boston, a young woman who was disturbing those of the audience seated near her by her incessant chattering, was summarily silenced by a gentleman who handed her a piece of paper on which he had written the suggestion that she might not be conscious that she was revealing family secrets to a large circle of editors.

Rev. W. H. Cudworth, recently called to supply the place of a lecturer in Boston who failed to appear, begged his audience to excuse him for a few minutes in the midst of his lecture, while he stepped around to his church to marry a couple, which little job he had forgotten that he had engaged to perform. The audience was regaled with the wedding march during the intermission.

KU-KLUX IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Those who have sneered at the assertion of the existence of the Ku-Klux, or who have excused it upon the ground that in so disturbed a region and under such miserable governments there must be some kind of voluntary organization against offenders, will be interested in the correspondence between certain prominent citizens of North Carolina and Judge Bond. At the end of September ten noted gentlemen, among whom was Mr. Bragg, formerly Governor or Senator of the State, wrote to Judge Bond, asking that the further prosecution of those who were charged with Ku-Klux offenses should be postponed until November. These gentlemen admit that "the fact that a secret, unlawful organization called the Ku-Klux, or Invisible Empire, exist in certain parts of the State has been manifested in the recent trials before the court over which you preside." They denounce them, and declare it to be the duty of all good citizens to suppress them, adding that no man can deny or palliate their crimes. If the trials were adjourned, they thought they could enlist all good citizens to make an earnest effort to restore good order, and obliterate an evil which brings nothing but calamity. They conclude by solemnly protesting that the violation of order and justice must cease.

The judge, in reply, thanked them for their letter, but as the city was full of witnesses who had been staying at a large cost, and could not probably be required to go home and return with nothing done to make their journey safe, he declined to postpone the trials. He adds, that gentlemen who have expressed so warm a wish to relieve North Carolina of so disgraceful and infamous an association will not remit their labors to suppress it because the court sit for a week or two longer to help them. The letter of the eminent gentlemen, however, proposes an extraordinary method of dealing with what they call criminals. If the courts will close, they think that they can enlist the "law-loving citizens" to suppress the organization. But whether they will try, if the court does not postpone the trials, or by what means outside of the law they intend to deal with the criminals, they do not say.

There is but one presumption from such a letter. The Ku-Klux is an organization of political terrorism. Its crimes and the calamities it causes are undeniable. But these gentlemen believe that they can prevail upon the criminals to stop. They must intend to prevail by moral suasion. But could they hope to prevail except upon members of their own party? and all the gentlemen are democrats. It is foolish to deny in the presence of such facts that there is a Ku-Klux, and that it is a political organization to prevent, by terror, by scourging, and murder, the exercise of their political rights by republican citizens. And why, it would be interesting to know, have ex-Senator Bragg, and Attorney-General Shipp, and ex-Minister to Spain Barringer, and ex-Judge Battle, and the other gentlemen who sign—why have they waited until there was some prospect of bringing offenders to justice before they began their efforts to suppress the crimes of organizations so notorious every where else in the country? Or why do they make the suspension of the trials the condition of their efforts? Or was the first knowledge of these gentlemen had of the Ku-Klux derived from the trials? The President was upon the point of enforcing the law against the criminals before these worthy gentlemen had discovered that there was any trouble. They found, fortunately, however, that in writing to Judge Bond they were not writing to the marines. The judge, in the excellent Irish phrase, was able for them; and promised to their vigorous efforts to suppress the "Invisible Empire" the support of his court. How far, as Artemus Ward might have said, these excellent gentlemen have got in their suppression does not appear. But, jesting aside, if such gentlemen are in earnest, and every where in the Southern States would, in their words, "use all the means in our power to absolutely suppress this organization," they would show a spirit which they might be very sure would be recognized and appreciated every where.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Kentucky papers announce that Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge is so rapidly failing in health that he cannot long survive. He is now seventy-one years of age, and is not only a remarkable man, but is of a remarkable family. His father, John Breckenridge, was Attorney-General of the United States under Jefferson, and was the author of the celebrated Kentucky resolutions of 1798. His brother, the Rev. John Breckenridge, was an eminent Presbyterian divine, and for some time a professor at Princeton. His nephew, John C., was born in 1821, and in 1856, when only thirty-five years of age, was elected Vice-President of the United States. Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge ("Dr. Bob," as he is affectionately called by his neighbors) was educated for the bar, and was a member of the Kentucky Legislature from 1825 to 1828. In 1828 he entered the ministry. Since then, as president of two colleges, professor, preacher, and writer, his pen and voice have been constantly going, and if all his speeches, sermons, pamphlets, and books could be collected, he would be found to be one of the most voluminous writers in the country.

Curious things happen in Italy. An American "party" traveling in that country attempted to pass himself off as Andy Johnson, ex-President of the United States, and for that they put him away in a jail for the space of a calendar month.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Nothing but mob government in Havana just now.

A day of reckoning—the public school examination.

There is nothing in domestic matters that tells more favorably than order.

An Indiana woman committed suicide because her husband persisted in attending spelling-school.

The Illinois House of Representatives has adopted, by a large majority, a bill permitting women to hold offices in the departments of the state.

He that intendeth not to do good, should refrain from doing evil; but it is counted evil if we refrain to do good.

We should all have our flowers of time, bright spots in our life to-day, and, if possible, brighter moments in expectation for the morrow.

Albany is crowded with politicians and is now a centre of interest. Horace Greeley is there and occupies the room Tweed had last winter.

It is said that no city in New England of the population of Bangor can compare with her in the number of stylish and rapid teams owned by citizens.

Springfield people are much exasperated in mind just now, over a report that a dead cow has been discovered in the reservoir of the Aqueduct Company.

Alexis went into ecstasies over Niagara. The fall of massive cakes of ice, the frozen spray and the terrible roar "made his Imperial blood curdle," if a correspondent is to be believed.

The President being shown the Cincinnati *Commercial*'s list of his journeys since his nomination, dryly remarked: "I wonder if that chap kept a full list of my trips during the war?"

The Missouri Republican queries—"Where is Boss Tweed to go?" The Topeka *Record* replies: "As this paper is not addicted to profanity, we decline to answer the question."

A Norwegian lady, emigrating to Wisconsin, transported her twenty children in installments. She didn't think it safe to trust them all in one boat, as in case of a wreck, she wouldn't have the heart to commence life in a new country.

It is said that Tennyson has written a poem for Bonner's Ledger. It is a great pity that Shakespeare never had a chance to write for that paper. There's where Fanny Fern, Henry Ward Beecher, and Sylvanus Cobb have the advantage of him.

A Mrs. Smythe of Indianapolis, Ind., now has her fifth husband, and yet she has never changed her name. She was born a Smith, her first husband was named Smith, her second Schmidt, and her third Smyth, her fourth Smith, and her present Smythe.

Our Secretary of the Navy does not believe that Spanish naval officers searched the Florida while she was under the protection of the United States steamer Shawmut. If the commander of the Shawmut allowed the Florida to be searched, he will be called to account for it.

A California scientist declares that he has prolonged his life by sleeping with his finger tips touching his toes, and has invented a machine to hold the body in that position when in repose. He assumes that the vital electric currents, instead of running off and being wasted, are thus kept in an even circulation.

Mrs. Kate M. Pincin, of Monmouth, Maine, lately feeling a queer sensation on the top of her head, was examining it when she discovered the point of a needle protruding, and with a pair of pinners she succeeded in drawing forth a needle about one and a half inches long. She swallowed the needle five years ago.

A little boy, the step-son of J. A. Beal, of Danbury, Conn., while gathering sawdust at the carpenter-shop of Foster Brothers, in that place recently, accidentally came in contact with a swiftly flying buzz-saw and received fatal injuries. His head was horribly gashed.

The report that counterfeit fifty dollars of the new issue have made their appearance is not credited by General Spinner, he having received no information on the subject, while one of the Treasury secret service corps, who has made special inquiry, pronounces the report without foundation.

While Mrs. Rivers, living near the Kansas and Nebraska line, was sweeping a room last week, her broom struck a gun under the bed, which exploded, the contents striking two or three little children in the lower limbs, causing the death of one and severely injuring the other.

Vice-President Colfax has frankly admitted to some of his friends that, notwithstanding his announced determination to retire from public life at the close of his present term, yet if a renomination is offered him by the Republican Convention, he will feel bound to accept it. It may be assumed, therefore, that his feelings will not be lacerated by the mention of his name in connection with the V-P.

The members of the Legislature of Tennessee have for many years past had a pleasant custom of making an annual visit in a body to the widow of President James K. Polk. This year she is looking quite well, and recognized gentlemen presented more than a year ago, and not since. Mrs. Polk is a very superior woman; and from the period of her first entry upon the best social life of Washington has been noted for great mental and moral qualities, beauty of person, and excellence in all the graces that adorn life.

The editor of the Chicago Post tells this, "What would you do if mamma should die?" asked a lady with whom we have the honor of an intimate acquaintance, of a little three-year-old girl that we wouldn't take a hundred dollars for. "Well, mamma" was the melancholy response, "I suppose I should have to spank myself."

The Germans are experimenting in guns again. As a result they have perfected a more murderous weapon than the Needle gun, with which they propose to arm cavalry and rifle regiments. These with the 560,000 chassepots taken from the French, and the old needle guns, are held up to the gaze of Russia or any other country that desires a fight.

A Pennsylvania editor, in acknowledging the gift of a peck of potatoes, says: "It is such kindnesses as these that bring tears to our eyes. One peck of potatoes makes the whole world kin. We have trusted in Providence, and this is our reward. We would like a little kindling wood and some good turnips, but that would be asking too much, so we will try and do without them."

The purchase of Alaska does not appear to have been so bad a bargain on the part of Uncle Sam, after all. A writer in *Harper's Monthly* gives figures to prove that the government has already received a revenue of two millions from that hyperborean region, or eight per cent upon its investment.

Bismark, it is said, proposes to do very nice things for General Sherman. He thinks him the great warrior of the age. On arriving at Berlin he proposes to do something handsome, and then take him off to his estate in Pomerania, where the junkies are to be on a grand old baronial scale, such as our General never had the least notion of. Speaking of Bismark, they say that somebody lately asked him why old King William was so healthy. "Ach, well," said the premier, "because he drinks no water, and wears red flannel next to his skin."

ANTICIPATING TROUBLE FOR CALIFORNIA.—A California paper is predicting for that State a severe winter and terrible floods in the spring, these predictions being founded on observations made by a native Californian of note, who says that for half a century floods have occurred regularly every tenth year, reckoning from 1822, when the water covered all the low lands and rose to a greater height than was ever known before. In 1832 and 1842 memorable floods occurred, though the water did not attain the extreme height of 1825. The disastrous effects of the flood of 1852 will be remembered by all the pioneer settlers of California, while in 1862 Sacramento was submerged; dams, mills and manufacturing were carried away on the principle streams, and the destruction of property was very great. The conclusion drawn from these facts is that a great overflow of water may be expected soon after the beginning of 1872.

A noted Tammany ruffian who has been expelled from a sinecure which he held under Tweed & Co. claims to have absolute knowledge of the Nathan murderer and of his whereabouts. He offers to make revelations that will lead to the murderer's capture if he can obtain pardon for one of his relatives who seems to have been an accomplice in the crime. It is stated he has had several consultations with the police and members of the Nathan family, who want to keep the matter quiet until the supposed murderer, who considers himself perfectly secure, can be arrested. A few days will determine whether the claims of this fellow have any foundation. The police believe this to be only another sensation and that the Tammany politician is seeking notoriety.

SINGULAR FATALITY.—A Miss Mary Ellen Foggy, while in attendance at the Normal School in New York a few days since, had her throat cut by the core of an apple. She was eating the apple, and while in the act of swallowing a portion of the core it cut the lining of her throat and several of the arteries like a knife. Her classmates were astonished to see her fall over on the floor and vomit large quantities of blood. She was taken home, and at last accounts was slowly dying from starvation and loss of blood, it being impossible for her to swallow anything whatever. The physicians refuse to perform any operation to insert food into the stomach, as she could not survive it an instant.

The body of an old woman, says the *Gazette*, partially devoured by rats, has been found in the cellar of house No. 46, St. Paul street, Montreal. She died on Thursday last, and was put away in the cellar by two relatives living in the same apartments. They got drunk, failed to notify the police of the occurrence, and left the body, covered simply with a quilt, to the mercy of vermin which swarmed in the building.

INTEMPERANCE IN VERMONT.—Rev. L. H. Stone, agent of the Vermont Temperance Society, in his report to the late State Temperance Convention, says there are over four thousand drunkards in Vermont, who are intoxicated more or less frequently; that there are sixteen thousand and hard drinkers, such as drink twice, four, six, or more times every day; and there are more than twenty thousand young men from seventeen to twenty-five years of age, who are in the process of training for the condition and prospect of the inebriate. He visited nearly all the towns in the State, and obtained his information from intelligent persons, such as clergymen, lawyers, physicians, etc., who know whereof they affirm. They have entire prohibition in Vermont.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Among the objections urged against the President's scheme of reform of the civil service is that it does not subject the present officers to examination, and therefore, as is alleged, leaves in the service a multitude of inefficient men who will be the mere mercenaries of the President. The desirable method of so great a reform, however, seems to be that the principle shall be radical and the process sure, but the beginnings gentle. It is also desirable to judge the method upon its own merits, and, so far as practicable, independently of the President who authorizes it. Indeed, those who are persuaded that he means by it only to make his renomination sure, or who are of opinion that if he were sincere in his purpose of reform he would have reformed the whole service long ago, would hardly care to hear arguments that his intention is fixed and pure. That can only be proved by experience, and to experience time is essential.

Meanwhile it may be considered that if there are incompetent officers in the service, the scheme proposed renders their removal very easy, because the appointing authority will have no reason to retain an inefficient subordinate on the ground that another equally inefficient would probably replace him, as under the existing system; while the external pressure to retain such an officer, which is part of the present scheme of patronage, will disappear under a system which abolishes patronage altogether. It then becomes the interest of every head to have faithful and efficient subordinates; and, without a peremptory order, the authority to purge the service, uncontrolled by irrelevant motives, will be legitimately exercised. As for the actually corrupt officers and practices, the committee of investigation appointed by the Senate will undoubtedly expose them—unless, indeed, it be supposed that the committee is in collusion with those who would conceal frauds—and being removed, it is to be hoped that they would be replaced by better men.

It is also urged that there should be an express order by the President that the officers in the civil service should withdraw from politics. But to prohibit all persons in the employment of the government from such interest in politics as their feelings might dictate would stigmatize the service so as to defeat one of the objects of the reform—namely, that a higher class of persons should be attracted to the service. A suspicious and illegitimate interest, such as now attends the political activity of office-holders, would disappear under the new system, in which they can not be suspected of directly interested motives. During the abuse which has so long prevailed it has been expected, as of course, that the office-holders would be the active politicians, and their activity was always necessarily odious, because intensely selfish. But if fitness and fidelity insure their places, their interest in politics will be that of all their fellow-citizens. If it be said in reply that the present office-holders will naturally work hard to secure the re-election of a President who adopts the reform, it seems enough to suggest that not only are such persons, if incompetent, not sure of their places under the reformed system, but that any President who should propose fitness as the condition of appointment to office would naturally be supported by those who believe themselves fit for their positions, which is, doubtless, the large majority. Meanwhile, every office-holder in the country after the 1st of January knows that support of General Grant is not his tenure of office, except so far as he may doubt whether any other President would accept the reform.

For it is true that the reform, as its most faithful friends have long desired, has not been exposed to the indefinite delay of differing opinions in Congress, but depends upon the President. It is true also, whatever may have been the force of a bad system, under which the President is compelled to rely upon the word of interested advisers of appointments, that General Grant is the only President since the abuse began who has shown any serious interest in the subject, and who has constantly urged it, even while appointments apparently in hostility to such interest have been made, and events have occurred, by no means wholly under his control, yet not to be wholly disposed of by alleging unworthy motives.

At length, and not without the most careful consideration of a project which is a very radical and very important reform, he has announced that the doctrine which all parties have supported, that to the victor belong the spoils of the enemy, ought no longer to be the motto of the civil service. If he does not mean it, if he has begun what is called a reform only to secure the incompetent in their places upon condition that they will labor zealously for his personal interest, if, in a word, the reform depends upon the good faith of the President, and he is false, then, indeed—but not otherwise—the reform is a delusion.—*Harper's Weekly.*

SICK HEADACHE.—Much sick headache is caused by overloading the stomach—by indigestion. It may be relieved by drinking very freely of warm water, whether it produces vomiting or not. If the feet are cold, warm them or bathe them in water as hot as you can bear it. Soda or ashes in the water will do good. If the pain is very severe, apply a cloth wrung out of hot water to the head, pack the head as it were. To prevent it, let plainness, simplicity, and temperance preside at your table. In some cases medicine is necessary, but if the above is properly carried out, almost immediate relief is experienced.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT WIFE MURDER IN SOUTH BOSTON.

Shakespeare's yard, as it is called, is one of those dirty, dangerous and vice-producing localities such as are found in every great city, and generally about such districts are represented by the Five Points of New York, and the South Cove or Black Sea neighborhoods of Boston. It leads out of Gold street, South Boston, and is in the immediate neighborhood of one of the roughest and most disorderly places of the peninsula. There are but few families living in this yard, the members of most of which, through their intemperate habits, are reported to be good representatives of the dangerous classes. Among this class may fairly rank a thin, run-bleached and desperate-looking man about 35 years of age, named Michael McCarty, who is now in custody for an attempt to murder his wife, Bridget McCarty, who is said to be an industrious woman, the mother of three children, one a nursing babe, and also a woman who tries to do the best she can for her family; and the husband, perhaps, would be of some assistance to her but for the demon rum. About 8 o'clock last night he was quietly seated in his kitchen, after a hard spell of drinking, apparently reflecting. His little children were about the room, while his wife was busy at work over her wash-boiler. They had had no words and no severe quarrels of late. While thus seated in deep meditation, he suddenly sprang up, rushed for his wife, seized her round the neck and with great force pressed her head under his left arm, with her face crowded down upon his left breast. He then exclaimed, with the voice and raving madness of the maniac, "Now, Bridget, I have got you." At the same instant he seized a heavy iron kettle cover and commenced to beat out her brains. She screamed and struggled with all her might. But murder was in his heart, and with heavy blows and a deadly weapon he proceeded to beat in the head of his suffering wife in a most brutal manner. Five very severe and dangerous gashes were cut in her head, that may yet prove fatal. In trying to protect her head she received a severe blow between the fingers of the left hand, opening an artery and making a very severe wound, which bled very freely. Before he had proceeded any further with his work of murder, for he had a razor in his pocket and an axe close at hand for use if necessary, he was apprehended by officer Geo. H. Johnson of the Sixth Station and led away to the station house, the little children having given the alarm. On his way to the station he kept his head constantly turned in the direction of his home and in a grumbling tone of voice constantly breathed forth threats of vengeance.

Such was the desperate and apparently determined efforts of this husband and father to murder the wife of his bosom and the mother of his children. The woman was promptly attended by Dr. Ingalls, who rendered her every assistance in his power. She bled very profusely, the shirt bosom of her murderous husband, where her head rested as he pounded it with the deadly weapon, being completely saturated with blood.—When he was called in court this morning to answer an assault upon his wife with intent to kill and murder, there was still a sullen and wicked expression about his face as he rose to answer to the charge. Being informed that the court had no jurisdiction in his case, he waived an examination and, in default of bail in the sum of \$5,000, was committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

THE HAYTIAN GOVERNMENT CHARGED WITH DULCITY BY MINISTER BASSETT.—A dispatch dated Washington, December 25th, says: It appears from official advices that our Minister at Hayti, by the instructions of our government, has remonstrated to the authorities of that country, plainly and emphatically against the want of good faith shown by the Haytian government in its observance of its neutrality in regard to the domestic strife in Santo Domingo. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply, intimated that the allegations were not sustained by proofs, and must have come from factions interested in throwing discredit upon his government, by which latter statement Minister Bassett suspected he intended allusion to the adherents of President Baez, and especially to the Haytian exiles and refugees in Santo Domingo. The Haytian Minister further declared that the sympathies of his government were in full accord with those of the great majority of the citizens of the United States, who have a lively interest in the independence of the Republic of Santo Domingo; that his government could have no interest in working for the annexation of that Republic to Hayti, and again made the declaration that his government does nothing to foment discord in Santo Domingo, but that its strongest desire is to cultivate perfect friendship and harmony with that Republic.

Mr. Bassett adds that the promise and protestations of the Haytian government on this particular subject "do not seem to be expressed in any way to inspire perfect confidence in their sincerity."

Chicot county, in the southeast corner of Arkansas, is the scene of a small rebellion. If we can trust the reports, the rebels are mostly negroes, who have armed themselves to enforce payment of their wages from the planters. They have terrified the citizens, many of whom have fled across the Mississippi river. Governor Hadley has sent his Adjutant to Lake Village, the headquarters of the rebels, to try to quiet them. The peaceable citizens want troops sent to their aid. The affair has caused considerable excitement throughout the state.

Barton Drug Store.

Come, Men and Women, every one, And buy your Druggs of Me, I have upon My Shelf a ton; Come in yourself and see.

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PATENT MEDICINES
COOKING EXTRACTS.

DYE STUFFS.

Aniline Dyes of all colors at the

LOWEST CASH PRICE

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—A T—

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